

## FEARFUL STORY OF A SHIPWRECK

Men, Crazed by Hunger,  
Thirst and Exposure,  
Kill Themselves.

## ADrift FOR DAYS ON A LITTLE RAFT

Graphic Story of the Suffering of  
the Crew of the Van Name  
and King, Beaten to  
Pieces, by a  
Terrific  
Gale.

(By Associated Press.)  
BOSTON, October 16.—A story of a North Atlantic shipwreck, in which eight seamen suffered so fearfully from exposure, hunger and thirst that six of them either died outright, were washed away, or, crazed by their fearful experience, threw themselves into the sea, was told to-day by the two survivors of the coasting schooner Van Name and King, of New Haven, which was beaten to pieces by a gale off the South Carolina coast October 6th.

The two men who lived through the five days and were rescued by the schooner Stillman F. Kelly, which arrived here late to-day, are William Thomas and William G. Warner, both about twenty-nine years old, six feet three inches tall and hail from Antigua, British West Indies. The six who, one by one, succumbed, were Captain William A. Maxwell, of New Jersey; Mate E. A. Chase, home unknown; engineer, a German, name unknown; colored steward, name unknown; colored seaman, William Grizzell and Alfred Arthur, both of Jamaica.

**Lashed to Bulwarks.**  
The Van Name and King, which has been plying up and down the coast since 1886, left Charleston, S. C., for New York on October 3d, with a cargo of hard pine. Two days later she ran into a heavy gale, and after wallowing about in the great seas for several hours, sprang a leak.

The pumps were started, but within a short time the engine room was flooded and the pumps choked. At 8 o'clock on the morning of October 6th, with her hull nearly full of water, the little schooner was hove down on her beam ends. The crew clung to the bulwarks, and the weather side, and lashed themselves to the bulwarks. There they remained, washed by the seas that broke mercilessly over them all day Friday.

That night the storm increased in fury, and one great wave crashed aboard, and breaking both legs of the fastening, sweeping the men from the bulwarks. Arthur's companions could do nothing to ease his sufferings, but when on Saturday the schooner turned completely over, they managed to cut his lashings and drag him on a piece of the afterhouse.

**Died in Captain's Arms.**  
It was several hours before they were all huddled together on their little raft. That night Arthur died in the arms of Captain Maxwell, and his body was dropped overboard. Sunday brought ray of hope, when a craft was sighted, but without heeding the little group of seamen, who were frantically signaling her. That night the waves subsided and a little rain fell, which was eagerly caught in a tarpaulin and brought some slight relief. It was only temporary, however, and the crew again became wayworn, and the craft was again lightened when he jumped into the sea.

The next victim was Captain Maxwell, who on Monday forenoon became violently insane and followed his mate's example of self-destruction as a relief to his sufferings.

The spectacle of two men throwing themselves into the sea proved too much for the German engineer, and a few hours after Captain Maxwell's death he, too, leaped to his death.

The last victim was the colored steward, who died Monday night, and whose body was consigned to the waters by the two remaining seamen. Relief came twelve hours later, when the schooner Stillman F. Kelly, bound up the coast from Ceylon, Georgia, to this port, sighted the little raft and came alongside.

Both Thomas and Warner had to be taken off in slings, and for two days were unable to move.

The rescue took place off Cape Lookout. The Kelly arrived here this afternoon, but the seamen were still too exhausted to land.

## OWNED AT NEW HAVEN.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 16.—The schooner Van Name and King, reported lost off Cape Hatteras, was owned principally by New Haven men, and was a three-masted vessel, used in the coast lumber trade. William M. King, the local agent for the vessel, said to-night that the schooner left Charleston, S. C., about six days ago for New York with a cargo of lumber, and that, as the last, she had hired of her. She was engaged solely in the lumber trade between those two points, having had that run for many years.

The schooner carried seven men, aside from Captain Maxwell. She was built in the Patterson shipyard in 1886. Her gross tonnage registered 735 tons.

## FORMER ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF SANDWICH ISLANDS DEAD

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, October 16.—William N. Armstrong, who was attorney-general of the Sandwich Islands under the reign of King Kalakaua during the administration of President Grant, died yesterday morning at Garfield Hospital in this city. He had been ill about three months with a disease of the liver. After Mr. Armstrong's service under King Kalakaua he published a newspaper in the islands for a few years and then returned to the United States, buying an estate at Hampton, Va. He lived there during the time not spent in travel, which was his principal occupation.

## PEACE TREATY AS IN FORCE

The Document That Has  
Been Signed by the  
Two Emperors.

## MOST FAVORABLE TO THE JAPANESE

Valuable Coal Mines With the  
Railroad Ceded—Reception  
of Baron Komura in  
Tokio—Imperial Car-  
riage Bears Him  
to Palace

(By Associated Press.)  
TOKIO, October 16.—Baron Komura, the foreign minister, who acted as chief peace plenipotentiary for Japan, arrived here to-day from Vancouver, B. C., October 3d. His reception at the railroad station was not enthusiastic, those present being principally government dignitaries. The streets were strongly guarded by troops, police and gendarmes. The baron drove to the palace in an Imperial carriage.

The emperor showed exceptional honor to Komura by dispatching to Yokohama, where he landed from the Empress of India, Colonel Inouye, his Majesty's aide-de-camp, who went alongside the steamer in a dispatch boat and brought Komura ashore. Baron Komura, landed at the Imperial enclosure. While the baron was on his way to Tokio by train, Colonel Inouye constantly kept at Komura's side, and on arrival here they drove together to the palace in an Imperial carriage sent from the household stables.

The emperor immediately received Baron Komura; the audience lasted an hour. The emperor honored the baron with a written personal message, highly prized by Japanese statesmen. The message expressed satisfaction at the fact that peace was concluded and commended Komura's able services, as shown during the negotiations.

## Imperial Rescript.

The official translation of the Imperial rescript announcing the conclusion of peace, is in part as follows:

"We have always deemed it a fundamental principle of our international policy to maintain in peace in the East and thus assure the security of our empire, and the promotion of this high object has therefore been our constant aim; but last year for reasons dictated by the necessity of self-preservation, we unfortunately were forced into hostilities with Russia.

"After twenty months of war, the position of the empire has been strengthened and the interests of the country advanced, and inasmuch as we have not wavered in our desire for the maintenance of peace, it is contrary to our will that hostilities should be protracted and that our people should unnecessarily be subjected to the horrors of war.

"The Russian plenipotentiaries have agreed to the proposals of our plenipotentiaries, which were essential, having in view the objects of the war and the maintenance of peace in the East thus manifesting the sincerity of their desire.

## Theaty As Signed.

LONDON, October 16.—The Reuter Telegram Company furnishes the text of the treaty of peace concluded by Russia and Japan at Portsmouth, N. H., September 5th, and signed by Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor of Japan, October 14th, as follows:

"Article 1.—There shall henceforth be peace and amity between their Majesties, the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between their respective States and subjects.

"Article 2.—The imperial Russian government acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests neither to obstruct nor interfere with measures for guidance, protection and control which the Imperial government of Japan may find necessary to take in Korea.

"It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the subjects and citizens of other foreign powers; that is to say they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation. It is also agreed that in order to avoid causes of misunderstanding the two high contracting

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## COLLISION WITH THE WATER KILLED HIM

Man Dived From the Top of a  
Pile-Driver a Hundred  
Feet

(By Associated Press.)  
TAMPA, FLA., October 16.—J. Dorsey, why, was today denied by the United States military post, Fort DeSoto, lost his life to-day by diving from the top of a pile driver, nearly a hundred feet, into Tampa Bay. Dorsey's body struck the water with great force, and did not reappear until several hours later, when it came to the surface and was recovered. Dorsey's wife was among the witnesses of his fatal leap.

## SUPREME COURT WOULDN'T ADVANCE GOBEL HEARING

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, October 16.—The motion to advance the hearing in the case of the State of Kentucky vs. James Howard, convicted of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, made in the Supreme Court of the United States last Tuesday, was today denied by the court. The case already has an advanced place on the docket and will probably be heard in December in the regular order of business.



RICHMOND BUSINESS MAN: "Business be hanged."

## CUT THE POISON FROM PRESIDENT

Surgeon Will Save Him From  
Effect of Mosquito  
Bite.

## EFFORTS TO PROTECT HIM

He Cannot Be Screened While  
Riding or Speaking, But  
Will Be Watched.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
WASHINGTON, October 16.—Any really alert and up-to-date yellow fever mosquito willing to remain awake all day can reach the President at New Orleans, but the fact that the President is not to remain in that city by night removes most of the danger, as it is at night the mosquitoes operate chiefly.

Surgeon-General Rixey, who will be constantly with the President throughout his Southern trip, said to-day it would be impossible actually to screen the President when he is riding about New Orleans and when he is speaking. The cars on the President's train, however, will be carefully screened and fumigated at frequent intervals. The rooms in the hotel where the President stays will be inspected in advance by Dr. Rixey and other physicians, and will be screened and fumigated.

In case the President should be bitten by a mosquito the poison will be cut out at once by an incision.

## MRS. DUNCAN ARRESTED.

She Smuggled the Tools Used in  
a Jail Delivery.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
ASHEVILLE, N. C., October 16.—Mrs. Robert Duncan, the woman who is alleged to have smuggled in the tools used by eleven prisoners in the county jail here, in cutting their way to freedom, last night, was caught this evening at 10 o'clock. Thus far all of the escaped men have avoided their pursuers, although several parties are engaged in securing the country for them. The greatest efforts are being made to recapture John Tate, placed in jail here for safe keeping, while awaiting trial for wife murder in Madison county, who was among the prisoners who escaped.

Bob Duncan, said to have been the ringleader in last night's delivery, and husband of captured woman, has a long record as a jail breaker, and was the leading spirit in the jail delivery at Hendersonville, N. C., several months ago, when twenty-three prisoners got away.

## Squadron Goes South.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 16.—The United States cruiser squadron of the North Atlantic fleet sailed to-day for Key West, Fla. The squadron is made up of the flagship West Virginia, the Pennsylvania and Colorado.

## CRAZED BY LIQUOR HE KILLED A FRIEND

Street Overseer of Anniston,  
Ala., Shoots Without  
Provocation.

ANNISTON, ALA., October 16.—J. W. Trigg, one of the most prominent citizens of Anniston, is dead, and Chief of Police Dill painfully, but not dangerously, wounded, as a result of an unusual shooting affray here to-night. L. E. Pippin, overseer of the city streets, did the shooting. All three of the principals were good friends.

Pippin had been drinking heavily during the late afternoon, and to-night about 9 o'clock passed down the street in front of the City Hall, on the steps of which Mr. Trigg and Chief Dill were sitting, talking. Pippin, after speaking pleasantly to both gentlemen, suddenly whipped out two pistols and opened fire in the direction of the City Hall steps.

Mr. Trigg fell mortally wounded in the right breast, and Chief Dill received two painful flesh wounds, after which he overpowered Pippin and ordered him locked up. The shooting was entirely without provocation, according to eye-witnesses.

Pippin's friends say he did not know what he was doing, as his relations with both Mr. Trigg and Chief Dill always have been most cordial. Mr. Trigg was a prominent furniture dealer.

## SUSPECT NEGRO OF THE MURDER

Moses Morton Thought to Have  
Killed New York  
Editor.

## MAY BE IMPORTANT ARREST

Detectives Succeed, Perhaps, in  
Running Down a  
Criminal.

Police Inspector George W. Epps and Patrolman Mel Folkes made an arrest last night, which may prove a very important one, as it is believed that the negro now behind the bars at the Second Station, is no other than Moses Morton, who was wanted in New York for the murder of Jacob H. Thompson, exchange editor of the New York Times in that city, on September 8th.

The negro was arrested in the bar-room of Isaac Straus, on East Broad Street, about 10:30 o'clock last night, and was committed to the Second Station, where he is held as a suspicious character.

He will answer to Justice Crutchenfeld this morning, and if the court has sufficient evidence he will be held to await identification by the New York authorities.

The man gave his name as Moses Morton, and was unable to give any very good account of himself or his presence here when approached by the officers.

Mr. Straus had read the description sent out by the New York detectives, and when the negro came into his place, he promptly phoned the police.

Mr. Thompson was murdered and robbed in the St. James Hotel, New York, on the night of September 8th, and the detectives who were working on the case, lit on a trail which led them to suspect one Arthur, alias Moses Taylor, a servant then employed in the hotel, whose home was said to be in Manchester, Va., and who disappeared after the foul deed had been committed.

## Led to His Arrest.

A letter was received by Chief Lipscomb, of Manchester, yesterday from Acting Detective John J. McCauley, of Mulberry Street headquarters, New York, giving a description of the negro, Mr. Straus having seen it was on the lookout, and promptly reported Moses Morton to the police, as he sized him up as the man as soon as he laid eyes upon him.

The police officers here say he answers fairly well to the description of the man who is wanted, though the only charge lodged against him is that of being a suspicious character.

## Notify New York.

The man will almost certainly be held, however, and the New York authorities notified, and the man will be held in custody until he can be sent back to New York for trial. There is a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of Mr. Thompson's murderer. The Times offers \$1,000 and the World, \$500.

The negro is described as being of dark skin; twenty-four years of age; weighs one hundred and eighty pounds, and six-feet shaven.

The man supposed to have committed the murder left the St. James Hotel on September 8th, the morning on which Mr. Thompson was found unconscious in his room.

## May Not Be the Man

The following telegram came from New York last night:

"The New York police denied to-day that the negro was suspected by them of Editor Thompson's murder. They stated that a negro employee, who left the hotel where Thompson was murdered soon after the crime was committed, had been traced to Richmond, Va., but investigation has established his innocence. He is, however, the police of that being kept under surveillance in case his presence in New York may be desired in connection with the still unsolved mystery of Thompson's death."

## 22 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 22 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 10 are as follows:

6 Trades, 1 Salesman,  
1 Office, 14 Miscellaneous.

This not only interests those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.

## VIRGINIA LADY AMONG HEROES

She Lost Her Life Trying to Save  
a Young Negro  
Man.

## AWARD FROM CARNEGIE FUND

The Committee in Charge Makes  
Provision for Her Little  
Children.

(By Associated Press.)  
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 16.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Committee made public this evening the result of its investigation of a large number of cases which were supposed to entitle the participants to recognition under the hero fund provided by Andrew Carnegie several years ago.

Ten awards were made to heroes in widely separated parts of this country and Canada, among them the following:

Wade H. Plummer, aged fifteen, on May 7, 1904, on Lynch's River, near Lamar, S. C., saved a companion, John M. Gibson, aged nineteen, from drowning, after a desperate struggle. The committee awarded him a silver medal and \$500 to be devoted to educational purposes.

Mrs. Sadie L. Crabbe, aged thirty-five, of Cooper's Landing, Va., lost her life on February 11, 1905, while attempting to save from drowning Ralph Young (colored), aged nineteen, a laborer. Mrs. Crabbe is survived by her husband, Charles, a son, aged nine, and three small daughters. The family is very poor. The committee awarded a bronze medal and appropriated \$1,000 to be expended by the Executive Committee as it thinks best for the children.

Miss Anne Margaret Cunningham, aged twenty, a nurse at the Savannah Hospital, Savannah, Ga., was awarded a bronze medal for her part in the attempt to save from drowning on May 28, 1905, Walker Cutts, aged twenty-one, an attorney of Savannah.

## THE CASES OF RECALTRANT WITNESSES ARE ADVANCED

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, October 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day advanced on the docket the cases against McAllister and Hale, the American Tobacco Company's officers, who refused to answer the questions of a Federal grand jury sitting in New York, naming January 2d next as the date for their hearing.

The case against witnesses in the Western Paper Trust case was set for the same date.

## IRVING IS TO REST IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Leading Actors and Managers  
Will Follow His Remains to  
the Tomb.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, October 16.—The Dean of Westminster, Very Rev. Joseph Armitage Robinson, announced this evening that, having received a request signed by leading members of the dramatic profession and other persons of distinction, he had consented to the interment of the body of Sir Henry Irving in Westminster Abbey.

Condolence continues to come from all parts of the world. The latest to be received to-day were from the Prince and Princess of Wales, and from the directors of the Imperial Theatre at St. Petersburg.

The leading actors and managers at a meeting here this afternoon decided to follow the coffin on foot. The nature of the memorial to Sir Henry will be the subject of another meeting.

## SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST LEWIS

Congressman Jones  
Springs Sensation Be-  
fore an Audience.

## AN ADVOCATE OF INTER-MARRIAGE

The Republican Candidate Al-  
leged to Have Spoken in Op-  
position to a Bill in the  
Legislature Prohib-  
iting Miscege-  
nation.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., October 16.—Congressman W. A. Jones created a sensation here to-night when he charged Judge Lunsford L. Lewis with having advocated miscegenation in Virginia while speaking in Chesterfield some years ago. The charge came when the congressman had reached the climax of a magniloquent speech, and was given with such show of authority as to carry conviction and to create a profound sensation.

He said he had recently been informed of this utterance, which took place at Chesterfield Courthouse about the year 1877 or 1878, in a discussion between General George J. Hundley, now honored Circuit Court Judge of the State, and Judge Lewis.

For Judge Lewis, he said, he had always had the highest personal regard; his private character was above reproach, but his public record and his public utterances were legitimate subjects of discussion when this debate occurred, according to the information furnished.

Mr. Jones said there was pending in the Virginia Legislature a bill to prevent the intermarriage of the races. General Hundley declared his approval of the measure, and demanded of Judge Lewis that he state his position in regard to it.

## Favored Intermarriage.

The reply came that he, Lewis, was opposed to its passage and favored allowing the intermarriage of the races.

This was such a serious charge, the speaker declared, that every white citizen of Virginia must admit subjecting the fitness of Judge Lewis to occupy the office of Chief Executive of Virginia; that having come to him from sources which he could not question, he felt constrained to comment upon it publicly. If Judge Lewis should make a denial he was prepared to produce the authority for his statement.

As may have been expected, Mr. Jones's statement produced a sensation. That it will cause Judge Lewis to lose thousands of votes, if allowed to stand uncontradicted, goes without saying.

Mr. Jones spoke at the courthouse to a large number of citizens. Mr. Jones has frequently spoken in this city, rarely missing a campaign, and the voters always expect something new from him. There was a general desire to hear him to-night, not alone because of his recent return from the Philippines, but it was expected that he would bring out points and subjects which the other speakers have not touched upon. The entire speech was a splendid effort, and created great enthusiasm.

Mr. Jones opened his speech by referring to his enforced absence from the campaign up to one week ago, owing to his trip to the Philippines, from which he recently returned.

## Answered Shaw.

He referred to the visit of Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw to Virginia, and his speech on the tariff, and he answered with telling effect the principal features of those addresses. Turning to State issues, Mr. Jones took up the records of the Democratic and Republican parties and contrasted them from the days of reconstruction up to the present moment. He adverted in terms of high commendation to the accomplishment of the recent Constitutional Convention, especially commending its work in regard to the election franchise, the creation of a corporation commission, through the administration of which in one year two and a half times as much revenue had been received from railroad and other corporations, hitherto untaxed, as the convention had cost the tax-payers of the State, and to the abolition of the fellow-servants' liability doctrine.

## Underwood Convention.

He briefly reviewed the suffrage legislation.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## WHO ARE CITY'S FOUR HUNDRED?

List of Those Invited to  
Eat With the President  
Still Withheld.

## MANY LOOSE ENDS TIED UP YESTERDAY

Final Meeting of City Council  
Committee Will Be Held This  
Afternoon—Decorations  
Have Been Most  
General and  
Lavish.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16.—President Roosevelt is finally engaged in preparing for his trip through the South, on which he will start next Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. For a considerable time to-day he was at work with Secretary Loeb in clearing his desk of an accumulation of business. Among the callers with whom the President chatted briefly was former Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina. Few visitors will be received by the President before he leaves for the South, and they will be persons who have urgent official business which cannot be postponed until after his return about November 1st.

With fair skies and an absence of mishaps, permitting the execution of plans now complete in all essential details, the entertainment of President Theodore Roosevelt in Richmond to-morrow will be recorded as one of the most notable events of its kind in the history of all Virginia.

Something like calm came over the appearance of things yesterday. Officialdom, upon its mettle for many days, quieted down a bit, and got back into the jog-trot again, still expectant and eager, but satisfied that everything was done at last and that there were a good twenty-four hours of rest and review before the dawning of Roosevelt day. A thorough examination of the plans revealed no unexpected gaps. Everything seemed finished, and the programme as a whole was found to be all that could be desired. From every point of view—crowds, decorations, enthusiasm—there is every indication that the celebration will be a grand success, and that the demonstration in honor of the President will rival anything of its sort ever seen and eclipse the efforts of any other city that Mr. Roosevelt will visit during his trip through the South.

## Route of Drive.

Loose ends were tied together yesterday and a finishing touch was given here and there or a readjustment of details that had gone awry. There were few developments of any sort, and the chief of them was the dropping of the route of the route to be taken by the presidential party during the drive over the city. After a meeting of the citizens' escort, held last night at the Commonwealth Club, it was announced that this route would be as follows:

West from Masonic Temple to Jefferson, south on Jefferson Street to Grace, west Grace Street to Ryland, south on Ryland Street to Franklin, west on Franklin Street to Lee monument, east from Lee monument down Front Street to Fifth Street, north on Fifth Street to Grace, south on Grace to Ninth Street, north on Ninth Street to Marshall, east on Marshall to Tenth Street, south on Tenth Street to Capitol, east on Capitol to Eleventh Street, north on Eleventh Street to Clay, east on Clay to Twelfth Street, south on Twelfth Street to Governor, south on Governor to Main Street, east on Main Street to Libby Hill Park, up the Park road, out of Park to Twenty-eighth Street and Grace, west on Grace to Twenty-seventh Street, south on Twenty-seventh Street to Broad, west on Broad to Twenty-fourth Street, south on Twenty-fourth Street to Fifth Street, east on Fifth Street to Twenty-fifth Street, south on Twenty-fifth Street to depot, where escort will be dismissed.

The President, following this route, will visit four chief points of interest. At Lee monument the veterans from the Soldier's Home will be gathered to greet him, and it was planned last night to arrange a salute at this point for a brief address from the President to the old warriors. Next the Marshall House will be visited—no point added to the programme only last night. It is not known that the President will alight here, though this is possible. At the Confederate Museum and St. John's Church, the other two points to be visited, it is expected that Mr. Roosevelt will leave his carriage and make an inspection of the buildings—the one the White House of the Confederacy, where President Jefferson Davis lived, the other the scene of Patrick Henry's impassioned appeal that fanned the fires of revolution in the days when the land was young.

During the drive the President will be accompanied by the citizens' escort and the mounted Howitzers. At the meeting of the members of the escort last night, it was decided to divide the guard of honor into squads of six each, the first named in each squad to be the commander of that squad. Mr. Wytham R. Meredith, chief of the escort, has appointed Mr. L. W. McVey, and Mr. Allen Pettit, his two aides, to lead the preceding number of the escort will report promptly at 11:40 A. M. to-morrow to the commander of his squad on Fifteenth Street, north of Main, the commander seeing that his squad is properly formed at the proper time, riding six abreast, and eighteen feet behind.

Each of the squads will divide and proceed in column of three each, commander giving his men notice of the time for the change in formation.

Each member of the escort is to furnish a groom to hold his horse at the points at which the escort is dismissed, viz: at Tenth and Broad Streets, and